BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1814. [NUMBER 1265.

A CARD.

BAXTER FERRAR & CO. beg leave most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that the interest of MR. NADIR BAXTER, in their future concerns has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and that the business will henceforth be continued, to be conducted, under the same Firm as at present, by the remaining Partners.

B. F. & Co. avail themselves of this occasion to express their grateful sense of passed favors, and hope by unremitted attentions, and every zealous endeavor, to afford every possible satisfaction in their future concerns, to merit a continuance of the liberal support they have been hitherto honoured with.

Bombay, 17th August, 1814.

MAJOR WILLIAM BURKE,
COMMANDING
2nd. Batt. 8th Regt. N. I.

HAVING according to the Articles of WAR taken charge of the effects of the late ENSIGN JOSEPH RANDALL of the said Corps deceased, has after paying Servants wages and Funeral charges lodged the balance of the estate amounting to Bombay Rupees seven hundred and seventy six and sixty three reas in the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S TREASURY.

Bombay, 31st August, 1814.

MADEIRA WINE.

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform the public at large, that they have for sale a choice of old LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, & LONDON MARKET MADEIRA WINE, in strong double hooped, Whole, Half & Quarter Pipes, from the house of *Messrs. Kier, Buxton & Co.* imported per Hannah, and its well worthy of immediate consumption.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1814.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—August 27th, Ship Good Success, Captain John Read, to Canton.

Ditto 28th, Ditto Grab Ship Eat Fellies, Nacqudah Sulleman Dawood, to Bengal.

Ditto 29th, Ditto Ship Lovely Fish, Captain John Gordon, to the West Coast of Sumatra.

☞ The letter from a *private* correspondent arrived too late for insertion in this day's paper.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 31, 1814.

HAVING endeavoured in our last to meet the anxiety of our friends by communicating to them the latest intelligence, in our possession, from Europe, we have, to day, felt ourselves more at liberty to make a selection of such articles as, tho' not of so recent a date, as those we published last Wednesday, are yet, nevertheless, highly interesting. We allude in particular, to General Sir Thomas Graham's account of the failure at Bergen-op-zoom and to His Grace of Wellington's detail of the battle between Orthez and St. Sever.

Since sending the above to the Press we have been kindly favoured with a sight of the Courier of the 9th of May. From it we have made such extracts as our time would permit, and in our next we purpose, should we be further obliged with the loan of it, sufficiently long, to give the whole of its material contents.

We think it right to apprize such of our readers as reside at a distance from the Presidency, that opportunities of forwarding letters to Europe, from this port, will offer during the ensuing months of September and October, and probably also during November. The first Ship, we are led to apprehend, will sail before the 12th of the following month.

A kind friend, to whom we have frequently been indebted for similar favours, has been good enough to spare us for a time, the continuation of a work which excited much interest last year in England, and from which we made copious extracts. The work we allude to is intitled "Historical Sketches of politics and public men for the year 1812." The one we now possess embraces the year 1813 and in our next we shall, to the utmost of our power, avail ourselves of its contents, desirous as we always are of promoting the amusement of our subscribers.

English Extracts.

FROM THE COURIER MAY, 9.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Paris on Wednesday last, and in the evening was present at a grand ball given by Sir Charles Stewart. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which his Grace was received. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia, and France, were present, and about 700 persons of the first distinction. Every one else, however seemed to be an object of inferior curiosity. The dancing ceased as if by common consent when his Grace entered. All the company squeezed after him into every room. Marshal Blucher and Platow laid hold of his arms, and walked with him for two hours. They and every other General besides exclaimed "Here is the First Captain of the Age"—"Here is the man that set the whole machine in motion." All the French Marshals pressed about him with marks of the highest admiration and respect. What a triumph for the Duke!—What a tribute to Great Britain!

CAPTURE OF GENOA BY OUR TROOPS.

Dispatches containing an account of the surrender of Genoa to his Majesty's troops under Lord William Bentick were received yesterday, and were published this morning in an *Extraordinary Gazette.*

The manner in which the expedition was planned and executed, does great credit to the talents of the General, and the steadiness, discipline, and bravery of the troops.

We pledge ourselves to the authenticity of the subjoined statement:—"Upon quitting Roanne on the 23d of April, Buonaparté requested that a British vessel stationed off Toulon, might be procured to convey him to Elba. The *Undaunted*, commanded by Captain Usher, was appointed to that service. Buonaparté arrived at Frejus on the 27th of April, and was to embark the next day on board that vessel.

"Nothing could exceed the violence and animosity of all classes of the people as he passed along. At Avignon, the carriages which preceded him were stopped, and the eagles defaced; the servants threatened with immediate death if they did not cry out "*Vive le Roi!*" and if Buonaparté had passed there the preceding day he would have been assassinated by persons who had been collected there for that purpose. At Orgen, an effigy was brought before him, dressed in uniform, besmeared with blood, with a label with the inscription, "*Voilà donc l'odieux Tyran—tôt ou tard le crime est puni.*" Stones were throw at him and upon one occasion he rode off on Horseback, wearing a common hat with a white cockade. Sometimes he changed parts of his dress, and assumed different names. All the party dined together without any marks of deference, and a mixed order of march was adopted. Upon those occasions, Buonaparté shewed great anxiety to preserve his life by the finesse to which he had recourse.

"Buonaparté embarked on board the *Undaunted* on the 28th of April."

Mails from Bremen and Heligoland arrived this morning. The Danish Government has published another Proclamation directing the immediate cession of Norway to Sweden.

At Strasburgh there has been some unwillingness to acknowledge Louis XVIII. The white flag was taken down. A new Governor, however, being appointed, the tri-coloured cockade was torn down, and the white flag again hoisted.

We learn from private letters that the accounts of the great rejoicings upon the entrance of the King into Paris are exaggerated; that there was not that universal demonstration of joy; that in fact the welcome and satisfaction which his Majesty received in the British far exceeded in heartiness that with which he was greeted in the French capital. They say that the army in not thoroughly reconciled to the change. One party is attached to the Senate, another wishes it to be removed. Madame de Genlis is writing in favour of the Senate and Representative Government—A. M. de Bourgasse against it. Some think that the King has thrown himself too much into the power of Buonaparté's Marshals. Though he has pledged himself to many of the principal points of the Constitution, it is easy to see that the Senate will be very differently composed from what it is at present—and that that part which preserves to them their appointments or *dotations* will be rejected—as it deserves to be. We cannot ascertain from the King's Declaration whether he wishes the Senate to be in the nature of our House of Lords or not.

There will be several other creations, Among others, it is stated that the Marquisses of Buckingham and Hertford will be created Dukes. The King of France is said to have replied to the Prince Regent, on being asked, at taking leave, if there was any thing further which he wished his Royal Highness to do for him that the family of all others to whom he felt himself under the most heartfelt obligation was that of the late Marquis of Buckingham, and to whom any mark of his Royal Highness's favour would be to him the most delightful token of his Royal regard.

Fraud on the stock Exchange. The London Grand Jury assembled on Wednesday morning, in pursuance of adjournment, for the purpose of receiving a bill of indictment, which they were informed would be preferred against the persons concerned in the late fraud on the stock Exchange for a conspiracy. At twelve o'clock, Mr. Lavie, the solicitor for the prosecution, attended at the Indictment Office, in the old Bailey, with the indictment and the witnesses in support of the several allegations it contained. The names of the persons included in the indictment, are, Charles Random Berrenger, Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Esquire, Richard Gathorne Butt, Ralph Sandom, Alexander M'Rae, John Peter Hollaway, and Henry Lute.

The Witnesses were forty in number, and among others we observed Admiral Foley, and the boy who conveyed to him the intimation of the glorious news fabricated by the ingenious authors of the hoax. The post-boys who drove the mock French Officer to town were also present, and to these were added a great number of male and female witnesses, Jews as well as Christians. At half past six o'clock the Grand Jury found it a True Bill.

A letter from Dover, after describing what is already known of the sailing of the King of France, says that nothing could equal the exhilirating effect produced by the manly condescension of the Prince Regent, when he landed from the yacht; and went on foot, surrounded by the Ministers, through the vast crowd, to the Pier head, and there, standing at the very extremity of England, and in sight of France, himself led and gave the signals for three cheers, after the good old English fashion; while the Royal Family of France by gestures, expressed their gratitude to him and to England.

The sword and sash of Frederick the Great, taken by Buonaparté after the battle of Jena, & deposited in the hotel of the invalids at Paris, with other trophies carried off from the Prussian states are on their way from Paris to Berlin.

One of the Paris papers says, that two prisoners of high rank were found in the prison of Vincennes; and they were supposed to be the Queen of Etruria and the Prince, her son;

Buonaparté again mentions his intention of writing his memoirs. If retirement should effect such a change on him as to give him the faculty of telling truth, they would form the most curious and interesting book that ever was published.

Buonaparté does wisely to take his baker with him in to Exile—since he has lately got into *very bad bread!*

Joseph Buonaparté, on the 22d inst. was at Lamothe, near Orleans, a country house belonging to Mr. Manhowsky a Pole. Jerome had retired into Switzerland.—

By the French papers of the 25th we find that Carnot has consented to surrender Antwerp, and declared his readiness to surrender to the legitimate Sovereign.

General Dupont, the present minister of war in France, is the same General who, after the battle of Baylen, in Spain, was condemned by Buonaparté to be imprisoned for life.

General Marescot, appointed director general of the engineers, has been also condemned to be imprisoned for life.

It appears by the letters by a Bremen mail, that the report of an arrangement between Marshal Davoust and the besieging army before Hamburgh, is unfounded.—All hostilities were suspended, and matters, no doubt, would continue in the same state, until the return of the officer commissioned by Davoust to proceed to Paris for instructions from the existing government in that Capital. All the accounts from Copenhagen indicate the determination of the Norwegians, at all hazards to maintain their independence.

The young Prince Alexander, son of the Duchess of Oldenburg, is a very interesting child, who although only three years and a half old speaks four languages fluently viz English, Russian, German and French.

A great reduction in the naval department is immediately to be carried into effect. Preparations are making for paying off twenty sail of the line; and all the hired armed cutters, tenders and schooners, are to be discharged from the service.

Gold bullion has fallen considerably in value within these few days; an influx of it is daily expected from the continent; our army in the Peninsula has been entirely paid in gold coin for the last three months.

The people of Toulouse hoisted Lord Wellington on their shoulders, and carried him in the same manner as the Roman soldiers used to hail a favorite Commander Imperator.

Bonaparté told General Campbell, that the plan of Sir Thomas Graham at Bergen, op-zoom, was skilfully laid, but that his General had been apprized of the design, made acquainted with the whole plan of his attack, the number of his roops, and that the guides were instructed to lead the first who entered astray.

The Emperor of Russia is expected in England in about a fortnight.

(Bell's Weekly Mess. May 1d.)

The indictment for a conspiracy against the persons charged to be implicated in the fraud on the Stock Exchange has been removed by the prosecutors by certiorari into the Court of Kings Bench, and on Saturday, the defendant De Berenger appeared in that Court, and pleaded Not guilty. Mr. Richardson, his Counsel, then moved of right, that he might be admitted to bail; but a detainer under the hand of Lord Sidmouth being read, which stated that he was a dangerous person as an alien, he was remanded into custody upon that detainer. The trial will take place at the sittings after the present term at Guildhall, should the short interval between that and the next term permit Lord Ellenborough to arrive at it.

[Times May 9th.

An absurd and injurious report has appeared in some of the papers, that the King of France has expressed a wish to obtain a loan from the merchants of London. A measure of such a nature not only would not be resorted to by the King, in the present circumstances, but would never originate with his Majesty without the sanction and advice of his Ministers, when duly constituted, and properly informed of the state of his government and the resources of his Kingdom.

The reinforcements for North America sailed last week: the *Spencer, Penelope, Ceylon, Dover,* and *Abundance* with the naval equipments, sailed on Monday; and the *Tonnant, Brune, Regulus,* and *Melpomene,* with the 3d Royal Marine Battalion on board (ten companies of 100 men each, and one company of Marine Artillery,) and the *Aetna* and *Terror* bombs, sailed on Saturday morning from St. Helens. Sir G. Collier with the *Leander, Hamadryad,* and *L'Espoir,* and the reinforcements which have embarked in transports at Cork, will join the *Spencer*: the whole will rendezvous at Bermuda, and afterwards proceed to the river St. Laurence.

Letters from Trieste, of the middle of March, mention, that the first English subsidies for Austria had reached that port. They consisted chiefly of merchandise, and among other articles were 33,000 quintals of sugar, 500 quintals of nutmegs, 500 ditto of cloves, and 500 of mace. The next delivery was expected to consist of Jesuits bark, rhubarb, musk, &c.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MONSEIGNOR GUARANTOTTI TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. POYNTER, V. A.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND SIR,

We have heard, with the highest gratification, that the Bill which was last year brought in, for the emancipation of the Catholics of your most distinguished country from the penal laws, and which was rejected only by a small majority, was still open for proposal in the present Session of Parliament. It is my first hope that this measure may succeed; that the Catholics, who have always exhibited eminent proofs of their obedience and fidelity, may at length rise from that most grievous yoke under which they have so long bowed; and that without prejudice to privilege or property, they may be empowered to apply more vigorously to those duties

which religion and the good of their country demand. A boon, which we are strongly inclined to, from the high beneficence of your Monarch, and from that renowned people whose justice, prudence, and general virtues, both in former times, and above all, in these latter days, have placed them in such a rank of national glory. And since we have been informed, that some questions and doubts have arisen among the Bishops relative to the conditions on which the Catholics are to be placed in the rank of other subjects, we who in the absence of the Supreme Pastor, preside over the the sacred mission, and are furnished with all due pontifical powers, feel it a duty to meet, by the authority and consent of the Holy Chair, all those ambiguities and obtacles which might impede the desired conciliation, and to which the Episcopal authority might not be adequate. Having, therefore, examined in a Council of our most learned Prelates and Theologians the letters transmitted both by your Excellency, and the Archbishop of Dublin and having diligently investigated the subject in private council, we have decreed that the Catholics do receive, with a content and grateful spirit, the propositions which were last year brought forward for their emancipation, according to the form stated by your Excellency. One article remains requiring a certain explanation, namely the second clause of the oath, by which the cleric is bound to have no possible intercourse with the supreme Pontiff, or his ministers, which can directly or indirectly subvert, or in any mode disturb the Protestant discipline or church. It is already sufficiently authenticated, that by divine command, the first duty of the ministers of the church is to consult the propagation and purity of the Catholic faith, the only one which can lead to eternal happiness. This is taught by the precepts of the gospel, and the examples of the apostles and their successors. So, if any Catholic brings back a Protestant to the orthodox religion, he may be considered guilty of perjury, as having by that act apparently in some measure disturbed the Protestant Church. If such be the construction, this oath from its opposition to the principles of the Catholic faith, cannot be taken. But if it is the meaning of the Legislature that preaching advice should not be interdicted to Catholic Ministers, but simply that the interdict should lie on disturbing the Protestant Church or discipline by force and arms, or any disingenuous arts, thus far is right, and peculiarly consistent with our principles. It will then rest with you to request of that distinguished discipline, with all submission and entreaty, that for the quieting & protecting of the conscience of the Catholic Clergy, it may pleased to set forth some modification or explanation of the clause in question, which taking away all ambiguity, may leave room for peaceable preaching & persuasion. But if the law be already enacted in those terms, the cleric must acquiesce, and it shall be sufficient for him publicly to declare that he takes the oath in the sense that the orthodox faith suffers no prejudice by it and in no other; and that this protest may be known to all, and be an example to others, it shall be preserved in the instrument. It would also be desirable that a declaration should be made, if possible by some persons of public authority stating, that in this sense, and in no other, the British discipline required the obligation from the Catholic Clergy. The remaining clauses of the bill are such as may be allowed by the indulgence of the apostolic chair.

That the Monarch should desire to be assured of the allegiance of those promoted to the office of Bishop or Dean, and be secure of their possessing those qualities which belong to good subjects; that he should besides appoint a committee to examine into their habits of life, and report to himself, as your Excellency has detailed; and finally, that he should for the time to come hold excluded men not British born, or who had not lived for the five preceding years in his dominions, are all, as matters of civil regulation entitled, to the indulgence of the Church. It is besides of no slight importance that our higher Clergy should be acceptable and pleasing to the Monarch, that their ministry should be exercised with his full approbation; and, finally, that even those who are not of the bosom of our Church, should have no suspicion of their probity (as the Apostle teaches: 1 Timothy, iii. 7.) "It behoveth us to have a good testimony of those that are without." On those grounds we suffer by the authority confided to us, that those designed and proposed by the Clergy for Bishopries or Deaneries, be liable to admission or rejection by the King. After then, the regular election by the Clergy, of those whom it regards as most worthy in the Lord, shall have taken place, the Metropolitan of the province in Ireland and in England and Scotland, the Senior Vicar Apostolic shall return their names to the committee for the royal assent or dissent. If those are rejected, others shall be offered, to suit the Kings pleasure; if received, the Metropolitan, or Vicar Apostolic as above, shall transmit the instrument to this sacred convocation, which, on due enquiry, shall proceed to obtain canonical institution from the supreme Pontiff. I observe, that it is among the duties of the committee to examine the letters which may be sent from the ecclesiastical power to any of the British Clergy, and to strictly enquire whether they contain any matter likely to affect good government, or disturb public tranquillity. This also is to be admitted, on the presumption that the inspection has reference only to political objects, and not to any interdict of the communication with the head of the church, on ecclesiastical and spiritual concerns,. It is desirable that government should actually feel no suspicion of our intercoure. What we write may be exposed to the whole world; we have no possible desire of mingling in civil affairs. Our enquiries. are connected only with divine things, and such as belong to the laws and good order of the church. Those alone are to be kept secret which belong to the conscience, but those seem to me to be sufficiently provided for by the Bill; and we are fully persuaded tha that wise government, in consulting public security has no thought of requiring that the Catholic should be wanting to his faith., or rather that it would not be pleased by his sedulous observance of its spirit; for it is the spirit of this holy and truly divine religion to favour established authority, to strengthen thrones, to make subjects obedient, loyal, and devoted to their country. Nothing, therefore, could be more grateful or interesting to the Apostles chair, than that the good faith and concord between that Government and its Catholic subjects should be perfect and mutual, than that their civil superiors should never have doubt of the fidelity, the obedience, the adherence of the Catholics; and lastly, that the Catholics themselves should by all zeal, sincerity, and readiness of heart, deserve well of their country. Wherefore we exhort all in the Lord, and especially the Bishops, that laying aside all contention, they may in singleness of heart study one great object, to leave no room for schism or injury to the Catholic welfare. But, if the law of emancipation shall be passed, to receive it not only with contentedness, in the acceptance of which we have spoken but also to offer their most heartfelt gratitude, and his most exalted council, and show themselves worthy of the favour. Lastly, we request your Excellency to provide, that this Epistle be communicated to all Bishops and Vicar Apostle of the kingdom, and hoping that prompt and entire obedience will be exhibited to these our mandates. I pray Almighty God to preserve your Excellency many years, and remain with perfect respect.

Your most devoted servant.
J. B. GUARANTOTTI, V. P.

PARMA, April 12.

On the 30th of March the Pope made his solemn entry into Bologna. It is a circumstance little known that Buonaparté had himself ordered the restoration of the 38th military division, composed of Rome and the Trasimene, to the Pope, on the condition that his Holiness would abandon, by an act of cession, the remainder of the ecclesiastical territories; but the Pope would not put his signature to the arrangement. During his stay at Bologna the Holy Father had several conferences with Lord William Bentinck, in the last of which that Minister offered to him, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, 50,000 sequins for the expenses of his journy.

AMIENS, April 28.

His Majesty set off from Boulogne the day before yesterday. At Montreuil, the ladies of the trown, dressed in white pretended flowers to the Duchess of Angouleme. The populace drew his Majesty's coach through the town.

On their arrival at Hampent, the frontier of the Department of the Somme, the august travellers were received by Baron Latour Dupin, Prefect of the Department, by the principal Authorities, and by a Guard of Honour. The Duchess of Angouleme distributed white ribbands to each of the Guards of Honour.

The Mayor of Abbeville had the honour to present the keys before a triumphal arch erected near the gate Morendee. Young ladies presented flowers to the King, and here as every where else the populace took out the horses and drew the King to the church of St. Vilfran. After *Te Deum* his Majesty was conducted to the Hotel of the Prefecture. The principal authorities were presented to the King, and at supper the most distinguished persons of the town were admitted. The next day, at 10 o'clock, his Majesty set off for Amiens.

As soon as he arrived at Amiens, 100 discharges of cannon were heard, and the populace drew the King to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop. After *Te Deum*, his Majesty was conducted to the Hotel de Ville. All the streets were hung with white. Several inscriptions were remarked on them; among others the following—*Ventre saint gris, quel beau jour!* This was a favourite saying of Henry IV. Marshal Moncey constantly rides by the side of the King's coach. His Majesty received him at Boulogne very graciously. As soon as he saw him, he said, *Let us embrace, Marshal.* The Marshal has the honour to dine with the King every day.

PARIS, April 30.

Yesterday his Majesty Louis XVIII. set off from Amiens, and to-day arrived at Compiegne.

Monsieur set off this day for Compiegne.

By order of Monsieur detachments of all arms from the French army are marching upon Paris to form the King's *cortége*.

Buonaparté passed through Lyons in the night of the 24th.

The Sieur Montbreuil or Maubreuil, on the 21st of April, at 7 in the morning, stopped between Nemours and Sens, the carriages of the Queen of Westphalia, & took from her 100,000 francs in gold, and her diamonds, valued at four or five millions. This man, who called himself the bearer of an order from Louis XVIII., had with him about 20 persons, in the uniform of light infantry of the Imperial Guard, or of Mamelukes. He had been formerly a chouan. Seven years ago he served in Westphalia; and obtained in Spain a decoration of the Legion. On his return to France, he became a furnisher, and was engaged in many base jobs. Orders have been given to arrest him.

The promenade of the *Champs Elysées* had been abandoned for some time. The bivouacs which were there established, and the horses which filled the various alleys, kept away the fair sex. But thanks to the Emperor Alexander, this fine promenade is again frequented as usual. The inspectors having informed his Majesty of the injury occasioned to the trees and walks by the troops, he was pleased to order the removal of the bivouacs, and the necessary repairs.

We learn from Bourges, that between the 11th and 19th there passed through that town, on their way to la Charité, Joseph, Louis, Jerome, their Mother, and their Uncle, followed by some well laden-waggons and equipages.

Whatever one of our journals may have said, Cardinal Maury and all his family continue to inhabit the Archiepiscopal palace. We are still ignorant when his Eminence proposes to restore to his flock at Montefiascone a pastor, after whose return they cannot fail to sigh.

A print has just appeared, entitled *Memorable Day of the 20th of June, 1792.* An unbridled populace had got possession of all the avenues of the Tuilleries. After having forced the doors of the apartment of Louis XVI., the seditious compelled the unfortunate monarch to put on the *bonnet rouge.* Surrounded by a band of villains whom a detachment of the national guard had much difficulty in preventing from committing the greatest excesses, Louis appeared calm and tranquil. Some one said to him, "Sire, you must needs be alarmed." "A good man," replied the King, "has no fear:" then taking the hand of a private of the National Guard, and placing it on his heart, "Feel" said he, "whether this is the beat of a heart agitated by fear." This historical trait, which is the subject of the print, is recorded in the *Moniteur.* It was designed at the time, and the engraving was somewhat advanced; but it could not appear during the reign of terror, and it is only now that the engraver has put the last hand to his work.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS MONSIEUR:

Monseigneur,—I learn by the *Moniteur* of the 15th current, that your Royal Highness has taken the reins of the Government of France, awaiting the arrival of your august brother, our legitimate Sovereign.

Placed at the head of the Eighth Military Division, and Governor of Toulon, I have done, and shall always do, every thing in my power which may contribute to order, obedience, and tranquillity within my command. At present all my efforts are directed to the preservation of his Majesty Louis XVIII. of his fine squadron of Toulon, and the important establishments which that city contains.

Monseigneur,—I have hastened to send to the Provisional Government of France my adhesion to all the acts of the Senate issued since the 2d of April.

I beg of your Royal Highness to have the goodness to be an interpreter of my sentiments to his Majesty, and to assure him of my fidelity, of my love, and of my obedience. The troops and the department under my command participate the same sentiments.

I am with prefound respect. &c.
The Marshal Prince of ESLING,

(From the Journal *Des Debats.*)

OF BUONAPARTE, THE BOURBONS, &c. BY M. CHATEAUBRIAND.

Ten thousand copies of this eloquent production proving insufficient to satisfy the public curiosity, the author has published a second edition, which has undergone several alterations, of which the following extract from the new preface will best shew the spirit:

"The battle was still raging at Montmartre, when the Printer, who devoted himself with me to the cause of the Bourbons, came in quest of the manuscript of this work. Buonaparté was at Fontainebleau with 50 or 60,000 men; the fate of the House of Bourbon still remained undecided. In case of reverse, nothing but the most speedy flight could save me from death. It is true that since the period of the assassination of the Duke D'Enghien, I had been accustomed to run the chances of fortune; threatened every six months with being shot, sabred, or imprisoned for the remainder of my life, I nevertheless persisted in doing what appeared to me my duty. But under the recent circumstances in which I last wrote. it was natural that my mind should not be sufficiently at ease to observe all the little proprieties: on the field of battle a man does not deal out his blows by measure: I was entitled therefore to some indulgence. On a subject of an interest so pressing, so general, I hoped that some little errors would have been overlooked, inseparable from a work finished amidst the roar of cannon, and published, so to speak, in the breach.

"The Italians would wish that I had not confounded Corsica with Italy: they quote, to this effect, an Italian proverb, abusing the country of Buonaparté. It is evident however, that I have attacked neither Corsica nor Italy generally; it is always absurd to ascribe to nations the crimes of individuals; if Corsica produced a Buonaparté, did not France give birth to a Robespierre; noble and great families, men remarkable for their energy and talents, have sprung from that island at present too famous. Was it not to the first Marshal Ornano, that Henry IV. was partly indebted for the submission of Dauphiné? And at this day it is one of Buonaparté's countrymen, who by his patience, his firmness, his courage, and his talent, has mainly contributed to the restoration of the French Monarchy. M. Pozzo di Borgho.)

"As to the calamities which the French have in all ages spread in Italy, and the misfortunes which France has experienced under the government of Italians, these are facts attested by history: but they would not justify any sweeping conclusion against either the French or Italians."

The preface concludes thus:—"I shall be happy if this work have done some service, & served to tear asunder the veil which covered an odious tyranny. The *last moments* of Buonaparté sufficiently justify my opinion of that man. I had long foreseen that he would not make an honourable exit; but, I confess, he even exceeded my expectation of him. He only retained in his humiliation his character of player and imitator: he affects to be cool and indifferent; he criticises and speaks of himself as of another man,—of his fall as of an accident happening to a neighbour; he affects to reason about what the Bourbons have to hope and fear; affects to be a Sylla, a Diocle-sian, as before an Alexander, or a Charlemagne. He wishes to appear insensible to every thing, and perhaps is so in reality—one expression of joy has burst forth amidst his apathy; one sees that he is very glad to live. Let us not envy him that happiness; where a man is no longer to be feared."

PARIS, 16TH APRIL.

The following are some additional details with regard to the reception of Monsieur at Paris; When he came to Levri, he was met by a detachment of National Guards. "My children," said the Prince, "our miseries are finished; our only care shall be to make you forget them." The grenadiers instantly threw down their arms, and took his Royal Highness in their arms. The officer of the guards said to him, "Monseigneur, I want words to express my feelings; and my happiness is increased, for I had the honour to serve in the same regiment with you. I am of your age, and, like you I married a Savoyard." When his Royal Highness entered Paris, he was mounted upon a White horse, and dressed in the National Guard uniform. He was surrounded by the Count D'Escars, Marshals Ney, Marmont, Moncey, Serrurier, Kellerman, Generals, Dessolles, Ricard, &c. When he passed under the Gate Saint Denis, he let the reins fall upon his horse's neck, & clasping his hands together said." Again I pass under the triumphal arch erected to the glory of my grandfather. I am again in the bosom of that dear country for which I have mourned so long—Oh God! Oh God!" It was not till six in the evening that he reached the Thuilleries, at the entrance of which he was received by the Provisional Government.

Buonaparté set off for the Isle of Elba at the very moment Monsieur entered Paris.

Fountainebleau, April 15, in the morning.

Buonaparté though sick, reads every day the Paris papers. His hand trembles while he reads them and his unsteady eye rapidly runs over them. He seems still to look for the extravagant and ridiculous praises with which they did not cease to load him. Alas! he finds there now only tardy and painful truths. His physical and moral dejection shews with what anxiety he supports the burden, and how impatient he is under it. Sometimes forgetting that he has acted his part, and that he has ceased to be the hero par excellence the flies into a passion, & threatens with the weight of his anger the wretches who dare to speak of him so disrespectfully. Then coming to himself, and recollecting that he is no longer the redoubtable Napoleon, he exclaims in his agony, "if I had been told three years ago, an hundredth part of what I hear now, I should be still upon the throne."

It is affirmed that the fate of the Roman States and of Tuscany, is determined; the former are to be given back to the Pope, and Tuscany will be restored to the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg.

Buonaparté was still at Fountainebleau yesterday, (14th); after several nervous attacks, he had fallen into the greatest deptession. He had been made to take the bath, and had been put to bed. It seems that he is sick both in body and mind; his ideas, it is said, are not clear; for the rest he is treated with the greatest care.

It is said that Cardinal Fesch, and the mother of Buonaparté, are going to ask an asylum of the Sovereign Pontiff; that Louis Buonaparté retires into Switzerland; and that Jerome and Joseph are to go to America.

There have been retaken on the roads of Orleans and Blois 44 millions in specie which had been carried off from Paris by order of Buonaparté. The crown diamonds and plate have also been recovered.

PARIS, APRIL 25.

I have seldom been much more surprised than at the apparent state of the public mind in the metropolis of France. Mixed with considerable coldness and indifference is seen a lurking admiration of the military glory of Buonaparté. This I do not believe to be the general feeling; but it is certainly that of a considerable number of persons. What is perhaps worthy of notice, is, that the common people still call Buonaparté *L'Empereur* in speaking of him. An instance lately occurred of the dislike of the French Officers to any severe remarks on Napoleon. A man was hawking in the streets a ludicrous account of his fall, when a French officer shot him dead on the spot. What has been the further result I know not; but the authority for this account is most respectable. Several satirical publications against the late Ruler of France have been suppressed by the police.

Many inscriptions here, which contain the

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name of Napoleon, have been effected. In the Rue de Jena, the word "Jena" is erased; and the name of the conqueror of Austerlitz appears no more, in the front of the house of the legislative body, where his victory is described on the marble. If the arts preserve the name of a man from the posthumous oblivion which envelop ordinary beings, Buonaparté may hope to live for ever, for the very excess of beauty and magnificence appears in all that is intended to remind posterity of his existence. One cannot be surprised that a Frenchman at Paris is for a moment dazzled by the splendour of the edifices he has erected, and the improvement he has made in the city; but the splendid vasour soon vanishep and the black cloud of his crimes is seen in all its horrors. How can any one view with pleasure that which recals the memory of battles in which their father, their brother, or their friend has perished in the vain attempt to satisfy an insatiable ambition. The thing is impossible, it is monstrous to suppose it.

Buonaparté, according to reports here, was very composed when his reign ended, and endeavoured to persuade a person to leave him who wished to accompany him, but who persisted in his intention. It is asserted that on his departure he said that he would never return till recalled by France, and that he should be so in three years; such are the rumours current here.

Paris is extremely full, and the price of every thing is much increased, lodgings it is almost impossible to procure.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1814.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received last night from General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B.

Head-Quarters, Calmbout, March 10, 1814.

My Lord,

It becomes my painful task to report to your Lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brigadier-General Gore's brigade.

It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so important an object, as the capture of such a fortress.

The troops employed were formed in four columns, No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. No. 2 attacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3 was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steenbergen Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half past ten P M of the 8th instant.

Major-General Cooke accompanied the left column. Major-General Skerrett and brigadier-General Gore both accompanied the right column; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.

An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-General Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half past eleven.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brigadier-General Gore, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable George Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-General Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder and suffered great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice its commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone commanding the 33d regiment, being both wounded), was reformed under Major Muttlebury, marched round and joined Major-General Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th, to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which, having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day break the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column (the Royal Scotch) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33d. The former regiment getting under a cross fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Major-General Cooke then despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-General's immediate direction. The General afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

I should wish to do justice to the great exertions and conspicuous gallantry of all these officers who had the opportunities of distinguishing themselves. I have not as yet been able to collect sufficient information.

Major-General Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him; particularly mentioning Colonel Lord Proby, lieutenant-colonels Rooke, commanding the Coldstream Guards- Mercer, of the 3d Guards, commanding the light companies of the Brigade, (the latter unfortunately among the killed) Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th, as deserving of his warm praise. He laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of those distinguished officers, Lieutnant-Colonel Clifton, commanding the first Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Macdonald, of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with the remainder of the detachments, was forced to surrender.

The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, (he himself accompanied Major-General Cooke, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wood, commanding royal artillery) who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Captain Sir George Hoste, and Lieutenant [illegible], to the left; and Lieutenant [illegible] and Captain Edward Michell, [illegible] who volunteered his services, to the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.

Lieutenant Abbey was dangerously wounded, and Captain Michell was covered with wounds, in the act of escalading the scarp wall of the place, but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.

Your Lordship will readily believe, that though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.

I have the honour to be &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM,

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. Returns will be transmitted as soon as they can possibly be received, meanwhile I send the most correct nominal list that can be obtained, of the officers killed, wounded, and prisoners. T. G.

Sir, *Bergen-op-Zoom, March* 10, 1814.

I Have now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town; but at about half past eleven, by the time we were regulated by, a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth and Captain Sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprize, & in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, & had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed & had sent a strong patrol towards the point at which Major-General Skerrett & Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton had entered, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton with part of the first guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, with part of the 3d guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d 55th, and 2d battalion of 69th regiment, but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 33d to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the adders where they entered.

About day-light the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton's detachment, and of Major-General Skerrett, Major-General Gore, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, & had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.

I have now to perform the just and satisfactory duty of conveying to your Excellency, my sense of the merits and good conduct of the officers and soldiers in this bold and arduous enterprise: I have only a knowledge of what passed under my own observation; and I lament that the loss of Major-General Skerrett, from his dangerous wounds, and of the other superior officers employed at the other points of attack, prevents me from giving such detailed praise of the merits of the officers and soldiers, as I have no doubt they deserve.

I beg to repeat my sense of the distinguished conduct of Colonel Lord Proby; Lieutenant-Colonels Rooke and Mercer, commanding the 3d guards, and light infantry, distinguished themselves by their activity and bravery; and Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th regiments, deserve my warm praise for the conduct displayed by those corps in the charges I have before mentioned. I have every reason to know that Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton conducted his detachment in the most gallant and officer like manner, and I have to lament that his death deprives me of receiving his report of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels M'Donald and Jones, and the officers & soldiers of the 1st guards, under his command.

I am not yet enabled to transmit an exact return of prisoners taken at different times by the enemy, nor of the numbers taken from them.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed J. G. COOKE, Major-General

General Sir Thomas Graham,

List of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom by Storm, on the Night of the 8th and Morning of the 9th March 1814.

Killed.

Staff—Brigadier-General Gore, 33d Foot.
1st Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable J. Macdonald.
3d Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer.
Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Captains M'Nicol and Wetherall, Lieutenant Henry Miles.
37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Sandes.
44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable G. Carleton, Ensign James Maxwell.
91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Hugh M'Dougald.
Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub-Lieutenant Adamson.

Wounded

Royal Artillery—Capt. E. Michell, (B. M.) severely.
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Abbey, severely (since dead).
1st Foot, Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, severely (since dead); Captains Lindsey, Duckenfield, & Trelawney, severely (not dangerously), prisoners; Captain Bulteel severely (since dead); Ensign Pardoe, severely (not dangerously), prisoner.
Coldstream Guards—Captain Shawe, severely (not dangerously).
Royal Scots, 4th Batt,—Captain Purvis, severely, prisoner; Lieutenants Stoyte, Robertson, and W. Midgeley severely, prisoners.
21st Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Robert Henry (Lieutenant Col.), Captain Darrah, severely (not dangerously); Captain Donald M'Kenzie, severely (leg amputated); First Lieutenants the Honourable F. Morris and M. Pigou, slightly; Second Lieutenant John Bulteel, severely (since dead); Second Lieutenants D. Moody and D. Rankin, severely, prisoners, Ensign Sir W. Crosby, severely.
33d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinston, Captain Guthrie, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant M'Quarrie. slightly; Lieutenant Kerr, severely; Lieutenant Buck, slightly? Lieut. Pode, severely prisoner; Ensigns Bannotyne and Canning, severely Ensign Howard, Adjutant Priestly, slightly.
37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Dyer, severely, prisoner; Ensigns W. Ralph and Thomas Butler, slightly; Adjutant John Lang, severely.
44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major George Harding (Brevet Lieut. Col.) severely (not dangerously), prisoner, Captain J. U. Guthrie, slightly; Captains David Power and J. Ballard, severely, prisoners; Captain J. Dudie, severely; Lieutenant G. C, Beatley, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants JohnlO. Reilly and O'Tomkins, severely, prisoners; Ensigns Henry Martin and Gilbert Dunlevie, severely; Adjutant Meade, Ensign Whitney, severely, prisoners.
55th Foot—Captain Campbell, severely, prisoner; Captain Macdonald, Lieutenant Friend, slightly, prisoners; Lieuts. Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, Lieutenant and Adjutant Delgairns, Ensigns Marshall, Revely, Goodall, and Ring, severely prisoners.
69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, severely (not dangerously); Ensign Ryan, severely, prisoners.
91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Captain Arch. Campbell, slightly, prisoner; Lieu. John Campbell, severely (not dangerously); John M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Scott, Ensign D. V. Machen, slightly, prisoners; Ensigns J. Briggs, Horsley, and Gage, severely, prisoners; Quarter-Master Ferguson, severely (not dangerously), prisoner.
General Staff—Major-General Skerrett, severely, prisoner; Captain Desbrow, Aide-de-Camp, slightly, prisoner.

Missing

1st Foot, Guards—Major General Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Ensigns Masters and Honyman, Surgeon Curtis.
Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, Lieutenant Macartney.
44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain George Crozier, Lieuts. Fred Hemming, R. J. Turnborrow, and J. S. Sinclair,
33d Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain G. Colclough, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Gore.
55th Foot—Majer Hog.
69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Muttlebury, Surgeon G. Rowe.
91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Surgeon W. Young, Assistant, Surgeon H. J. O'Donnell,
Captain Cuyler, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Skerrett.

A. MACDONALD,
Lieutenant Colonel Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Those returned missing, are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.—The list of the remaining missing not obtained.

Head-Quarters, Calmbout, March 11, 1814.

My Lord

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Bizanet, the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, allowed Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to come here with letters from General Cooke, in consequence of which I sent in my Aide-de-Camp, Major Stanhope, yesterday morning, with full powers to conclude an agreement relative to an exchange of prisoners; a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, agreeable to which all but the wounded were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom yesterday for the purpose of being embarked for England, as soon as the navigation of the river shall be be open, and I trust that my conduct in pledging my honour to the strict observance of this agreement will be approved of, and that an immediate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks, will take place with the least possible delay.

I must not omit this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction, with the indefatigable zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, relative to the comfort of the prisoners, and my obligation to that officer, and to Major Stanhope on this occasion. I am anxious too to do justice to the conduct of General Bizanet, which, truly characteristic of a brave man, has been marked from the first which the most kind and humane attentions to the prisoners.

He has sent me the name of an officer, prisoner in England, formerly his Aid-de-Camp, and I would gladly hope that, in compliment to the General, this officer would be immediately released without exchange.

Major Stanhope, who can better than any body inform your Lordship of all particulars you may wish to be informed of, is sent purposely as the bearer of my dispatches, which makes it unnecessary for me to add more.

I have the honour to be &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 20, 1814.

Major Freemantle has arrived at this Office, bringing dispatches from the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies.

My Lord, *St. Sever March* 1 1814,

I returned to Garris on the 21st. and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouleon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

On the 24th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave de Oleron at Villenave, with the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-General Charles Baron Alten, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the brigade of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the brigade.

Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Naverrens, and blockaded that place.

Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 14th and 7th divisions. and Colonel Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastingues and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tête-de-pont at Peyrehorade.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthies, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthies on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthes; Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Bereus, and Field-Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.

The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthes, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3d divisions to the same point, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 7th at day light, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.

The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major-General Walker and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions; supported by Sir Stapleton Cotton with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry; Major-General Charles Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-General Ross and Brigadier-General Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the heights on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant-General Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.

In the meantime Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry; direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which they country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which the were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon

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accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themeselves upon the occasion, and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners, the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

We followed the enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the light division, and Colonel Vivian's brigade upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Casares,

The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bordeaux.

Whilst the operations, of which I have above given the report, were carrying on the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d of February, to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year, dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Reilly and Lieutnant Cheshire, Lieutenant Douglas, and Lieutenant Collins, of the royal navy, and also Lieutenant Debenham, agent of transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear-Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieutnant-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of six hundred men of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade wae of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the fourth Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within nine hundred yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested, and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines.

Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir W. Beresford Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, and from all the general officers, and troops acting under their orders respectively.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability, for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

All the troops, Portugnese as well as British, distinguished themselves: the 4th division, under Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, in the attack of St. Boes, and the subsequent endeavours to carry the right of the eights. The 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, Sir H. Clinton, Major-General Charles Baron Alten, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these and the 7th division under Major-General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat.

The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord Edward Somerset was highly meritorious.

The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my entire approbation. I am likewise much indebted to the Quarter-Master-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them, and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset and the officers of my personal Staff, and to the Marischal de Campo Don Miguel Alava.

The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French Commandets of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, & Mauzon; had been induced to evacuate these places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession.

The troops composing these garrisons, having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieutenant-General Copons allowed them to capitulate, but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

It was expected in Catalonia that marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear that he is to join Marshal Soult.

I have not yet received the detailed report of the capitulation of Jaca.

I inclose returns of the killed and wounded during the late operations.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp Major Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Singed) WELLINGTON.

Total loss from the 14th to the 17th February 1814, inclusive.

British—1 Lieutenant 2 sergeants, 22 rank and file killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 126 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file Missing.

Portuguese—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file missing.

General Total—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 151 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded from the 14th to the 17th of February 1814, inclusive.

British Killed. 15th February.

Royal Artillery— Lieutenant George Moore.

British wounded, 14th February.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Cameron (Major) severely.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William A. Gordon (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenant Arthur Pigot, Brown, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Frederick Peter Blassiere, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lientenant Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

15th February.

General Staff—Major-General William Henry Pringle, severely.

3d Guards—Captain William Clitherow, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Byng, severely, (since dead).

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Arthur Gale, severely; Lieutenant Stephen Gordon, slightly.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Edward Knox, severely.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Charles Bruce, severely.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Richard Jones, Adjutant John Myles, severely.

60th Foot 5th Batt.—Lieutenant Got Lerche, severely, (left arm amputated).

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Stepney Saint George, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Seton, severely.

Portuguese wounded

6th Caçadores—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Fearon, 31st Reg. severely (since dead); Lieutenant F. José Corea, slightly: Ensign José Pereiro, severely, (since dead)

British wounded 16th February.

65th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant John Lambrecht, slightly.

Portuguese wounded. 16th February

6th Caçadores—Ensign Antonio de Padare, severely.

British wounded. 17th February.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Charles Brown, severely.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Total British and Portuguese Loss from the 23d to 26th February 1814, inclusive.

2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, from the 23 to 26 February 1814, inclusive.

British Officers killed. 23d February.

Royal Engineers—Captain Thomas Pitts,

68th Foot—Captain James W. M. Leith,

24th February

94th Foot—Ensign Richard Topp.

British Officers wounded. 23d February.

68th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Stapylton, severely (since dead).

24th February.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Cully, severely; Lieutenant Rowland Pennington, severely.

87th Foot, 2d Batt,—Lieutenant Joseph Barry, severely; Lieutenant William Wolsley Lampheir, slightly.

British Officers missing. 24th February.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant George Jackson.

Portuguese Officers wounded. 23d February.

2d Caçadores—Major Francisco Pamplona, Lieutenant Gabriel de Carmo Lima, Ensings Antonio Figuera, Francisco de Prado, and Antonio de Prado Tragozo.

24th February.

11th Caçadores—Lieutenant Pedro de Magalhaez Peixoto, Ensign Joaõ Antonio Beboxo, Adjutant Joze Teixeiro de Mosquita.

Total lots on the 27th of February.

British—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 169 rank and file killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 30 captains, 49 lieutenants, 14 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 quarter-master, 67 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1203 rank and file, 33 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 serjeants 59 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 20 serjeants 6 drummers, 452 rank and file, wounded 3 serjeants, 6 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 27th February 1814.

British Officers killed.

Royal German Artillery—Captain Fredorick Lympher (Major).

Royal Engineers—Captain Parker.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant H. L. Hopkins.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants William Pattulo and Henry Scott.

20th Foot—Major James Bent, Captain J. de St. Aurin.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Adjutant Lieutenant John W. Innes.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Metcalf.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant James Fitzgerald.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain H. M'Dermott. Lieut. James Moriarty.

Chasseurs Britannique—Captain Charles Millius.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Ernest de Braxeim Lieutenant Ernest Koshenahr.

Portuguese Officers killed.

21st Reg. of the Line—Captain Samuel Germin.

11th Cacadores—Lieutenant-Colonel ——— Kilshaw Captain Antonio Re du Silva.

British Officers wounded.

General Staff.

Major-General George Walker, slightly; Major-General Robert Ross, severely

6th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain Edward Fitzgerald, severely.

77th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain George J. Westcott, severely.

58th Foot—Captain ——— Brook Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, severely.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain George Dukin, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, severely.

7th Hussars—Major W. Thornhill, severely; Captai P. A. Heyliger, severely; Lieutenant Robert Douglas, slightly.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Nesbitt, slightly.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Henry Rogers, slightly; Captain James Thompson, severely; Captain Samuel de la Cherois Smith, slightly; Lieutenant Alexander Jones, severely: Lieutenants Matthew William Gelder and John Crawford, slightly; Ensign Thomas Blood, severely; Ensign Henry de Chain, slightly.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Patrick Burke, Richard Nantes, Charles Lorentz, and Donald Cameron, slightly.

20th Foot.—Captain John Murray (Major), severely; Captains Robert Tilford and D. A. Smith, Lieutenant Charles Connor, severely; Lieutenant E. L. Godfrey, slightly; Lieutenant James Murray, severely.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Henry Wynne and Charles Jolliffe, severely; Lieutenant William Harris, severely.

24th Foot, 2 Batt.—Captain William Le Mesurier, slightly; Captain James Ingram, severely; Lieutenant George Stack, severely.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Alxander Nixon, slightly.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major William Cowell, severely; Captain James Walker, slightly; Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, severely; Lieutenant James Brander, slightly.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Forbes, and Major L. Greenwell (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Captaiu James Lester, Lieutenant James Mac Pherson, Lieutenant P. S Cosby, Lieutenant James Coghlan; Lieutenant Ralph Stewart; severely; Lieutenant H. Middleton, slightly; Ensign Arman Lowry, severely.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Patrick Campbell (Major) slightly; Captains Charles Earl of March and Charles York, severely; Lieutenant James Price Holford, slightly; Lieutenants William Richmond Nixon and John Leaf, severely.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain John Charles Woons, Ensign Nesbitt Wood, severely; Ensign Charles Alexander Mc Donnell, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Ignace Franchini, Lieutenant John Carrie, slightly.

68th Foot—Ensign Thomas Sheddon, severely.

74th Foot—Captain George Lester, Lieutenant Daniel Ewing, severely; Lieutenant George Edward Ironside, slightly; Ensign Thomas Shore, severely; Ensign Jonathan Luttrell, slightly.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Chas. Edward Conyers, Lieutenant John M'Gregor Drummond, severely.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Major William Henry Carr (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Major John Blaquiere, slightly; Captain Gilbert Eliot, Lieutenant J. Baldwin, severely; Lieutenant A. Stevenson, slightly; Ensigh Pierse Nugent, severely; Adjutant and Lieutenant Joseph Swinburn, slightly.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Joseph Frederick Desbarres, Lieutenants William Montgarrett and James Doyne Thompson, severely; Lieutenants Richard Gready and William Maginniss, slightly.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Taylor (Colonel), Captain James Oates, severely; Captain R. Bunworth, slightly; Lieutenants —— Fitzpatrick, John Davern, George Faries, George Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, Ensign B. Reynolds severely; Ensign D. M'Intosh, slightly; Adjutant Lieutenant Mitchell, severely.

91st Foot—1st Batr.—Captain William Gunn, severely; Lieutenants Alexander Campbell (1) and John Marshal, severely; Ensign John Taylor, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Archibald Robertson, slightly.

Chasseurs Brittaniques—Captains Felix Prevost and Charles de Cueille, severely; Lieutenant Charles Duplatel, slightly; Ensigns John Geulamis and Aylmer Dalton, severely.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Charles Schoenfeld, severely; Lieutenant Charles Thiete, slightly; Ensign Lewis Brander, severely; Lieutenant Otto Broemben, slightly.

88th Foot—1st Batt.—Volunteer ——— Walpole, severely.

British Officers missing.

20th Foot—Captain George Tovey.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

9th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant P. J. F. Portella, and Ensign Bento Pereira, slightly.

11th Reg. of the Line—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) David Donohue, Major Joas Covrein Geudes, Captain Jose Maria du Costa, severely; Captain Ignacio Pereira de Sourda, Lieutenant Antonio de Gouveia, slightly; Ensign Thomas de Magalhaens, severely; Ensign Joaquim Maria, slightly, Ensign Antonio de Cavalho Savedra, severely; Ensign Valentine de Alveida, slightly.

12th Reg. of the Line—Ensign José Ferreira, slightly.

21st Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant William Galbraith, slightly.

23d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel José Ceoreira de Mello, Captain John Grant King, severely; Lieutenant José Paulo Morato, slightly; Lieutenant Pedro Antonio Rebocho, Ensign Antonio Luis da Fouseca, Ensign José Rodriguez Meduros, Ensign Joachim Roberto, severely.

1st Cacadores—Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass, severely; Lieutenant Antonio Victorino, slightly; Ensign Manuel Fevriera, severely.

7th Cacadores—Captain Pedro Celestino de Barros, severely.

11th Cacadores—Captain Jose Bento de Magalhas, severely, Ensign Francisco Duarte, slightly.

Total of the Supplementary Return of the 27th of February 1814.

4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded in and the Supplement. to Return of the 27th of February 1814.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Sweeney, slightly

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant George William Horton slightly.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

MY LORD, *St. Sever, March, 1814.*

THE rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour, and all the rivulets falling into that river, so considerably, as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2d, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine.

I am sorry to have to report that we lost the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects our loss was not severe.

I inclose Sir Rowland Hill's report, which affords another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD, *Ayre, March 3, 1814.*

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I esterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour.

Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place.

Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2d division under Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right,) and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brigadier-General La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, who having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major-General Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion.

The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major-General Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The enemys line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion, in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the General and other officers of the 2d division; of Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, and Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Major-General Barnes, at the head of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, and the 92d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his staff, Brigade Major Wemyss and Captain Hamilton.

Major-Genetal Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-General Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day.

Captain Macdonald, of the horse artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hood, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 2d division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen.

Total British Loss from 28th February to 2d March 1814, inclusive.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 112 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded from 28th February to 2d March 1814, inclusive.

Killed.

2d March.

3d Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Frederick W. Hood (A. A. G.)

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Duncan M'Donnell.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant James Anderson.

Wounded.

28th February.

16th Hussars—Captain Benjamin Harding, severely;

2d March.

General staff—Major General E. Barnes, slightly.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Woods, slightly.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains John William Henderson and V. Robert Lovett, severely; Lieutenant Holman Custance and Henry Tyge Jauncey, slightly.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Daniel Dodgen (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Hector Munro, slightly; Lieutenant H. T. Lockyer, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William Fyfe, severely; Lieutenants J. A. Durie and Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

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